

**XXXIII.—Scorpiones and Pedipalpi collected by Dr. E. Mjöberg in Borneo.**

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A few years ago Dr. Mjöberg sent me a collection of *Scorpiones* from Borneo, largely from Mt. Murud, Mt. Dulit, Mt. Poi, and Mt. Penrissen. Among these is a new species, which by the characters commonly used in the Family must belong to a new Genus. Several of the other species have been but little known, but most of them have been recorded from Borneo by others.

SCORPIONES.

ISOMETRUS MACULATUS De Geer.

Two, not mature, from Brooketon. A common tropical scorpion.

LYCHAS FLAVIMANUS Thorell.

From Mt. Poi, 2000 feet; Lio Matu, and Miri, N. Sarawak. Previously known from Borneo and Sumatra.

HETEROMETRUS LONGIMANUS Herbst.

From Mt. Poi, and Baram River. Known from many localities in India and Malaya.

HORMURUS AUSTRALASIÆ Fabr.

From Brooketon, Lundu, Lio Matu, Tutau River, and the Kalabit Country. Recorded from many places from China to Australia.

CHÆRILUS CELEBENSIS Pocock.

From Mt. Penrissen 4500 feet; and Mt. Murud 4000 to 6300 feet. Previously known from Celebes and the Philippines.

CHÆRILUS VARIEGATUS Simon.

From Mt. Penrissen, 3000 to 4000 feet. Known from Java and Borneo.

CHÆRILUS sp.

From the Bidi caves.

Possibly distinct, but not in good condition.

PARASCORPIOPS gen. nov.

In general structure and appearance much like *Scorpiops*. In the mandibles, maxillary palpi, two spurs at base of the iarsus, lateral lobes of the lip, of the tarsus, sternum, size

and shape of the stigmata, structure of the pectines, etc., it is like *Scorpiops*. It differs in having but two lateral eyes on each side of the cephalothorax (thus by all synoptic tables running into the *Chactinae*). There are ten trichobothria on hind edge of the underside of the tibia of the maxillary palpi; dorsal keels of the cauda without strong end spine; hand on the outer edge about one and two thirds as long as wide. PARASCORPIOPS MONTANA sp. nov.

Cephalothorax very finely granulated over much of the surface, in front deeply emarginate, each lobe coarsely granulate; the eye-tubercle hardly furrowed; the abdominal segments more or less granulate, mostly on the sides; ventral segments smooth. Cauda with very low and scarcely granulate keels, the superior keels the stronger, the end granule not larger, the ventral keels not granulate and indistinct. Pedipalpi with many fine granules, sometimes in irregular lines; femur with five angles, flattened above; each angle is a granulated ridge, another ridge on the inferior surface, and on outer side is an oblique granulated ridge one half way out. Tibia flattened above, four-angled, each one granulated, inner surface with two strong spine-like tubercles near base, under side near hind edge are ten trichobothria; hand fairly broad, flattened above, four-angled, each granulated, outer surface more strongly granulate above, four trichobothria near tip, and five others scattered, one in the middle, three toward base, and one toward tip; under surface with four trichobothria near tip, one near base; inner surface with two trichobothria under base of the finger. Length of body 25 mm., of tail 25 mm., of hand 17 mm. Many specimens from Mt. Poi, Sarawak, 4350 to 5450 feet, also Mt. Dulit, Sarawak, 4000 feet.

#### PEDIPALPI.

THELYPHONUS DORLÆ Thorell.

From Mt. Penrissen, 3000 feet and Bidi Caves.

Known from Borneo, Java, and Singapore.

THELYPHONUS ANTHRACINUS Pocock.

From Mt. Dulit, 4000 feet. Previously known only from Northwest Borneo.

THELYPHONUS LUCANOIDES Butler.

From Mt. Poi, 4000 to 4500 feet, many specimens.

Described from Borneo; *T. borneesis* Krpln.; is probably a synonym of Butler's species.